

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

KELLY J. GRIGGS,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
-vs-	)	Case No. CIV-20-1287-F
	)	
WINGARD TRANSPORT, LLC, an	)	
Oklahoma limited liability company,	)	
et al.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ORDER**

The court has a duty to inquire into its own jurisdiction. Tuck v. United Services Automobile Assoc. 859 F.2d 842, 844 (10th Cir. 1988). Upon review of the complaint, it is apparent the court's subject matter jurisdiction is based on diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. The complaint, however, fails to adequately allege facts regarding the citizenship of the parties.

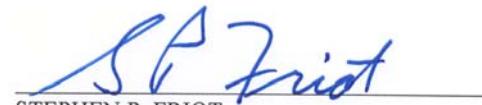
First, the complaint alleges that defendant Wingard Transport, LLC, is an Oklahoma limited liability company organized under the laws of Oklahoma and with its principal place of business in Oklahoma. However, the citizenship of a limited liability company is determined by the citizenship of its members. Siloam Springs Hotel, L.L.C. v. Century Surety Co., 781 F.3d 1233, 1234 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2015). Accordingly, the complaint must identify each of the members of the limited liability

company, and each member's specific<sup>1</sup> state(s) of citizenship, down through all levels of membership.<sup>2</sup>

Second, the complaint alleges that the individual defendants, John D. Custar and Jonathan Wingard, are residents of the State of Oklahoma. For purposes of §1332, however, citizenship and residence are two entirely distinct concepts.<sup>3</sup> To support diversity jurisdiction, plaintiff must allege these defendants' specific state of citizenship.

Plaintiff, as the party invoking this court's jurisdiction, is **DIRECTED** to file, within fourteen days of the date of this order, a first amended complaint which provides the missing jurisdictional information identified in this order. Allegations may be based on information and belief. Absent compliance, this action may be dismissed without prejudice or other measures may be taken.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 30<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2020.



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STEPHEN P. FRIOT  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup> See, Simmons v. Rosenberg, 572 F. Supp. 823, 825 (E.D.N.Y. 1983) (merely averring that a party is a citizen of a state other than the State of New York is "clearly insufficient to establish diversity jurisdiction").

<sup>2</sup>For example, if a member is an individual, then jurisdictional information is required regarding the individual's specific state of citizenship. If a member is an entity, then the nature of the jurisdictional information required depends on the type of entity.

<sup>3</sup> A natural person is a citizen of the state in which he or she is domiciled. Crowley v. Glaze, 710 F.2d 676, 678 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). Residence is not the equivalent of citizenship. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Dyer, 19 F.3d 514, 520 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994); Walden v. Broce Const. Co., 357 F.2d 242, 245 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1966). For any number of reasons, an individual can "reside" in one place but be domiciled in another place. For adults, domicile is established by physical presence in a place, coupled with an intent to remain there. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians v. Holyfield, 498 U.S. 426, 428 (1989). A person's domicile is determined at the time the action is filed. Freeport-McMoRan, Inc. v. K N Energy, Inc., 498 U.S. 426, 428 (1991).